

TEST OF ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

MORE THAN LOCAL ISSUES ARE AT STAKE HERE THIS FALL.

Negro Votes Will Cut Some Figure—The President's Economic Policy May—His Wishes for Fusion Success—Other Interests Than New Yorkers' in the Outcome.

Mayor Low's return to the city to-morrow after a vacation of six weeks, and the conference of the fusion forces, also to be held to-morrow, will be really the first chapter in the municipal campaign of 1903, the last great political battle in New York State before the Presidential year.

President Roosevelt and his Republican friends have urged Mr. Low to accept a renomination, and both Senator Platt and Senator DeWitt, yesterday that they had no doubt that Mr. Low would again be the candidate to head the fusion ticket. After all that has been said, though, it was admitted that Mr. Low himself will decide if he desires a renomination. Practically the matter rests entirely with the Mayor himself. The old story, so often told that should Mr. Low accept a renomination and meet with defeat President Roosevelt would make him Ambassador to France, displacing Gen. Horace Porter, who has held the post since the first days of President McKinley's first Administration, was again heard.

Politicians of high and low degree and of all party and factional complexions are convinced that the approaching conflict for the supremacy of the greatest city on the continent will be watched with more interest in other States than any contest in New York city in many years. This concern, it is freely admitted, proceeds from a number of causes, some involving local political conditions, others which reflect influences developing upon the State Administration, and still others which are entirely to do with President Roosevelt's Administration at Washington.

All politicians agree on one conclusion—that is, if Tammany and its allies are defeated in this struggle it will be many a long day before the Wigwag's plumage is in any but a bedraggled condition; the 45,000 Tammany officeholders retained by Mayor Low's administration will either permanently join the ranks of the victors or by an effective process of civil service process will be turned adrift, while the Republicans, by the use of the methods known to political organizations, will so strengthen their forces and hedge themselves in that New York city, like Philadelphia, will doubtless become a Republican stronghold. The City of Brotherly Love is the strongest Republican citadel in the United States.

While, in the opinion of those who are on the lookout posts in the forthcoming contest, the campaign orators in halls, the spellbinders on street corners and the windjammers from cartrails will nightly tell why the fusion forces should win and why Tammany and its allies should be defeated, and, indeed, there are, to those who look beneath the surface, elements of more than usual importance in the situation. Politicians speak of them in whispers, but that they have been very freely discussed from every point of advantage or otherwise there is not the remotest doubt. It is for these and other reasons that the approaching battle in New York city is a deep concern to all sorts and conditions of politicians and voters, not alone in the city, but in the remotest regions of the country.

In the first place, it is the first political battle in the country which will determine in some degree the wisdom from the broad ground of statesmanship of President Roosevelt's policies as to the economic problems. New York city is not only the largest numerically, but it is also the most cosmopolitan city on the American continent. North and south, east and west, in the gubernatorial contest last year, when Coler carried New York city over Odell by 122,833 plurality, the President's economic policies were the subject of deep concern to all sorts and conditions of politicians and voters, not alone in the city, but in the remotest regions of the country.

In the first place, it is the first political battle in the country which will determine in some degree the wisdom from the broad ground of statesmanship of President Roosevelt's policies as to the economic problems. New York city is not only the largest numerically, but it is also the most cosmopolitan city on the American continent. North and south, east and west, in the gubernatorial contest last year, when Coler carried New York city over Odell by 122,833 plurality, the President's economic policies were the subject of deep concern to all sorts and conditions of politicians and voters, not alone in the city, but in the remotest regions of the country.

In the gubernatorial contest last year, when Coler carried New York city over Odell by 122,833 plurality, the President's economic policies were the subject of deep concern to all sorts and conditions of politicians and voters, not alone in the city, but in the remotest regions of the country. In the gubernatorial contest last year, when Coler carried New York city over Odell by 122,833 plurality, the President's economic policies were the subject of deep concern to all sorts and conditions of politicians and voters, not alone in the city, but in the remotest regions of the country.

In this campaign, though, between Odell and Coler, there was, so it was argued, Democratic influences due to the election during the eventful days of the conflict, were sharply and most effectively demonstrated on election day, when Odell carried under the banner of a plurality of 8,803 votes, given to him entirely by the revengeful Democrats of Albany, Rensselaer and Clinton counties. Had Odell carried upon Republican lines, he would have been disappointed and defeated. He was elected by Democratic votes in these three counties, where David B. Hill had bitter feuds with him in his youth.

While Odell was defeated in New York city by 122,833 plurality last year, he lost the city in 1900, with President McKinley as the head of the Republican national ticket, by only 44,000. In 1896, he was Governor for nearly two years. So the politicians pointed out yesterday that it was in the gubernatorial struggle between Odell and Coler last year that President Roosevelt's policies openly involved. As to majority battle at hand, however, the Democratic side, who are the hidden sides of the political field that there will be a favor of national affairs in it, which perhaps may not become openly odorous to the ears of the people, but which on election day may determine the result.

President Roosevelt's friends have discussed his attitude on the negro question as having a bearing on the result of this year's election. They say that the negro vote, should he be nominated next year, of New York, Indiana and Ohio. Eminent Tammany men declared yesterday that the President is a good politician. He has by words and deeds done much to take the negro voters away from us.

Richard Croker in his time was most thoughtful of the negro political party and his followers in New York city. He gave them many places in the city departments. He built up Assembly district organizations for them, made appointments to them, and many of them over to Tammany, and President Roosevelt's friends said that a luncheon in the White House to Booker T. Washington, did not solve the race problem of the country, but it was a political point of view, and that in the approaching mayoralty campaign the 31,000 negro voters of New York city will be allied with the President and his friends. He has by 100,000 negroes in New York State, according to the census of 1900, and one-third of the negroes are estimated to be voters. The Democratic warriors in New York city are thoroughly conversant with this situation and of the importance of the struggle; and they are going slow both as to candidates and policies.

The politicians have also pointed out that the President's recognition of John Mitchell and his consultations with Mr. Mitchell in the White House should be considered in determining the result of the mayoralty campaign. Their opinion, though, carefully canvassed, is that the President's economic policies will not greatly benefit the Republican side, but will, in doubt, the Socialist and Socialist-Labor vote in the city will be increased. In the total Socialist and Socialist-Labor

vote in all the boroughs of New York city was 15,407; in 1900 it was 17,487, and in 1902 it was 25,814.

Finally, political students in both camps, fusion and Democratic, concede that many elements of a personal character are almost sure to be developed as the campaign progresses, and these will probably have a great effect.

NEWSTEAD'S LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

Kites for the Boys and Gold Pieces for Parents of Babies.

One of the hottest political fights in years on the lower East Side is being waged by John Stiebling and Jacob A. Newstead, for the Republican leadership of the Twelfth Assembly district. Stiebling now holds the leadership.

Newstead's followers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the club room of the Jacob A. Newstead Association, in Grand street, at which ex-Deputy Attorney-General Leonard A. Stutkin announced that he had bet \$500 to \$200 with Michael Kopf that Newstead would win and add \$1,000 more to bet at the same odds.

Newstead is making a house-to-house canvass, and one of his methods of campaigning is to give a five-dollar gold piece to the parents of every baby born in the district.

"When I announced that I would do this," said Newstead yesterday, "I didn't realize what a job I had on my hands, but I can't weaken now. In the last week I gave away 110 gold pieces. About twenty of the infants were named after me. Newstead last week also distributed 2,000 kites with his lithograph on them to the small boys of the district. Newstead ran against Stiebling last year and was defeated by less than 100 votes. Stiebling has not been idle since the fight started.

"It will be a close fight," he said yesterday, "but I will win."

THE MISSISSIPPI PRIMARIES.

Official Returns Give Vardaman for Governor 6,085 Majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—The full official returns of the Mississippi primaries show a total of 97,534 votes polled, of which 51,410 went for Vardaman and 45,724 for Critz. Vardaman's majority is 6,085. A large party of Vardaman's supporters went to Greenwood, his home, with music and fireworks to congratulate him on his victory.

Politics in Bayonne.

Mayor Egbert Seymour of Bayonne has decided not to seek a renomination, and the Democrats have agreed upon Thomas Brady as their candidate. The Republicans have nominated Charles E. Pickett. The election will be the bitterest in the history of the city. The Democrats have been in power for years.

MRS. REMSEN 100 YEARS OLD.

All the Folks Are Coming Home To-morrow To Celebrate the Birthday.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 30.—Hale and hearty and enjoying perfect health Mrs. Letitia Remsen of 25 Sandford avenue, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday on Tuesday. Her hearing and sight are good and she reads her Bible every day without the least bit of trouble.

When a representative of THE SUN called at the house to-day Mrs. Remsen walked downstairs without any assistance, and in an interesting way told the story of her life. Mrs. Remsen was born at Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1803, and was the youngest of a family of nine children. Her father's name was Jacobus Swarthout and her mother's maiden name Martha Van Wyck. Ex-Mayor Van Wyck of New York, is a distant relative. Mrs. Remsen spent her childhood days at Fishkill, and in 1824 was married to Augustus Remsen of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Remsen is a true daughter of the Revolution as her father was in that conflict. She remembers the War of 1812, in which two of her brothers served. Until 1840 she lived in the Netherlands church every Sunday. An appropriate anniversary is being arranged for Tuesday, and relatives from various parts of the country will be present.

JEFFRIES AS A FIRE FIGHTER.

Champion Pugilist Saves Some of the Stock of a Los Angeles Firm.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 30.—Champion Jeffries was a star performer at a fire which destroyed the building occupied by the Pioneer Roll Paper Company and the Lacey Manufacturing Company on North Main street yesterday. Jeffries once worked as a boiler-maker for Lacey and was visiting his old standing when the blaze was discovered in the quarters occupied by the paper company.

He was first on the scene of action, and he saved the stock of the Lacey company. Those 300-pound rolls of paper as if they were diplomas he was passing out to a class of graduates, and never took his coat off.

LAWSON DIDN'T ACT THE PART.

Wanted to Get Into the Insane Ward to Escape the Rain, but Didn't.

A man who said he was John Lawson, a grocery clerk, of 315 East Nineteenth street, walked into Bellevue Hospital, early yesterday morning, explained that he thought he was going insane, and asked for an examination. Dr. McClynn, one of the insanity experts, looked him over.

The doctor told Lawson that he showed excellent evidences of sanity in going into the hospital out of the rain, and trying to get a night's lodging. He sent the man to the alcoholic ward.

COULDN'T REACH POINT BARROW.

Revenue Cutter Thetis Fails in an Attempt to Take the Mail There.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—The revenue cutter Thetis failed in an effort to reach Point Barrow this summer with the mail and supplies for the missions and whaling station at the most northerly point of Alaska. The Thetis arrived at St. Michael on July 14, but lay there until Aug. 1, waiting for the ship to be refitted. It was then ordered to take to Nome. She reached Nome on Aug. 2, and the day following started on the trip northward.

At Icy Bay, about 1,000 miles from the coast, the cutter was forced to turn back. She was rescued by a mail ship, and she returned to Seattle. The Thetis huffed the snow in the ice, and the shifting winds might open a way, but in that she was disappointed and turned back. The mail was left to be taken north in Esquimaux canoes or by whalers, but it will be months before it gets there.

Driver Run Over by His Own Car.

James Cullen, 40 Years Old, a Driver on an Avenue C Horse Car, Was Thrown under the Wheels of his Car Last Night as It Was Passing over Seventeenth Street between Avenues B and C.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—The revenue cutter Thetis failed in an effort to reach Point Barrow this summer with the mail and supplies for the missions and whaling station at the most northerly point of Alaska. The Thetis arrived at St. Michael on July 14, but lay there until Aug. 1, waiting for the ship to be refitted. It was then ordered to take to Nome. She reached Nome on Aug. 2, and the day following started on the trip northward.

At Icy Bay, about 1,000 miles from the coast, the cutter was forced to turn back. She was rescued by a mail ship, and she returned to Seattle. The Thetis huffed the snow in the ice, and the shifting winds might open a way, but in that she was disappointed and turned back. The mail was left to be taken north in Esquimaux canoes or by whalers, but it will be months before it gets there.

The Thetis huffed the snow in the ice, and the shifting winds might open a way, but in that she was disappointed and turned back. The mail was left to be taken north in Esquimaux canoes or by whalers, but it will be months before it gets there.

Q. As an Executor or Trustee

a trust company is preferable to an individual, because it has every quality of desirability that the individual lacks, in addition to the rights and powers bestowed upon him.

THIS COMPANY will undertake the entire management of estates, look after the rents, insurance, and repairs, as well as the reinvestment of surplus income.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO.

Capital \$3,000,000.00
Surplus \$8,500,000.00

LIQUOR DEALERS ABUSE LOW.

CAMPAIGN OF BILLINGSGATE STARTED AGAINST FUSION.

"This Flabby, Flaccid Creature"—This "King of the Cads"—These Epithets for His Honor, With Many More, in a "Platform" Issued by the Saloon Men.

A statement which is described as a platform for the coming campaign was issued yesterday after a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association held at the Broad street office from which Fritz Lindinger conducted his unsuccessful campaign for Congress a few years ago. Quarters have been hired in the Bartholomew Hotel and the liquor dealers mean to conduct an active campaign against Low and against all candidates of either party who refuse to take a position satisfactory to them.

The "platform" is a remarkable document. Whoever wrote it dug through the dictionary for every word that could be used in abuse of the Mayor. It insists that blackmail is practiced more than ever before. The executive committee is to hold a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, when a report will be made on the contributions to the fund for the campaign and the work will be planned.

Some extracts from the "platform" are given here:

The Liquor Dealers' Association of New York after mature deliberation has determined to enter the municipal campaign this year as a non-political body to oppose the election of its enemies and espouse the cause of its friends. Never before has the Liquor Dealers' Association of Greater New York, nor any part thereof, taken part actively in any campaign. Other interests have entered politics, sought for and obtained redress for wrongs inflicted, and secured advantages they would have gotten in no other way.

For years past the liquor dealers have been hulled to inaction by the political song of friendship and cajoling into supporting this or that candidate, and the result has been election. The time has come to demonstrate to self-seeking politicians, whether clad in the vestments of paraisol pulebitude and bowing to the wind, or otherwise, that the vast army of voters who for years have been deceived, lashed upon the backs of their promises have at last awakened to the necessity of action.

Dr. Seth Low was elected Mayor by the grossest misrepresentation and deceit. He lied in order to be elected Mayor and has lied to and about the liquor dealers ever since. Heared said wealth and culture. Dr. Seth Low looks on the common people as he does on the same spirit as the poor. He is a hypocrite, who laid down the doctrine that it was perfectly justifiable to cheat and deceive the poor and the ignorant in wealth and education.

The misplaced and exiguous brain of the flabby, flaccid creature who misleads the Mayor's chair is incapable of concepts of honor, equality, justice and truth. A sworn officer of the law "Slippery Seth" has taken no steps to run down and punish the bribe-givers and takers, even when the officers of this association offered to assist him. Delegations from the Hotel Men's Union, the various German societies were also snubbed, insulted and refused audiences with this King of the Cads.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers. He has endeavored to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

Mayor Low, representing and typifying in himself that small, over-satisfied, obtrusive, money-mad and grasping class of citizens who forswear their taxes and endeavor to force on honest taxpayers loads and loads of taxes, has shown himself not to practice, immediately after election went back on every promise he made to the liquor dealers.

UNION EXPELLED BY THE C. F. U.

BOILERMAKERS WOULD JOIN WITH THE OTHER TRADES

In Sending a Committee to Discuss the Labor Troubles in the Shipyards Not Much Chance of a Sympathetic Strike—Other Unions Are Suspended.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers was expelled at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union because its delegate failed to report with the committee which conferred with the representatives of the New York Metal Trades Association last week on behalf of the striking marine machinists. The Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers unions, which signed an agreement forbidding sympathetic strikes, were ordered to repudiate it. If they fail to do so, according to the rules of the C. F. U., they will also be suspended.

Judging from the report of James P. Archibald of the Brotherhood of Painters on behalf of the committee, a sympathetic strike on behalf of the marine machinists is not very likely now. Archibald told how the blacksmiths had signed the agreement and reported the failure of Delegate McKay of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers to appear. He said that the delegate had told him that he was forbidden by the executive committee of his union to serve on the committee.

"I am afraid," he continued, "that the power and influence of the committee will be weakened so much by these defections that it will not be able to give the assistance that it should. It cannot be helped now."

James Wilson of the machinists said that his organization did not want any financial assistance. They would not have asked for any sympathetic strike but for the fact that injunctions were being constantly secured in the courts against the strike pickets. He declared that the machinists would continue the strike if it took two years to end it.

George H. Warner, the other delegate of the machinists said that the strike had cost the Machinists' Union \$1,000 a week for three months. So far the union had spent \$30,000, principally in keeping non-union men away.

Delegate McKay then took the floor and repeated that his organization had prevented him from serving on the committee. Delegate Paulsen of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers said that the action of the machinists in signing the arbitration agreement of the employers' association was as bad as the action of the blacksmith and helpers in signing the agreement while the trouble of the machinists was on.

The Central Federated also suspended the unions recorded on the list of Hostlers' Union, Electrical Workers' Union No. 64, United Rammermen's Union, Retail Clerks' Union No. 284, and the Bricklayers' Union Hall for non-payment of dues.

UNION LABOR IN CHICAGO.

Membership Has Doubled in a Year—Wage Increase \$0.500,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Organized labor in Chicago has balanced its budget and put the results of a year's energy and found this result: "Chicago, the best organized city of the world."

The balancing of books disclosed these facts: Within a year, beginning with the start of September last, the ranks have been more than doubled. Whereas then the rolls of union labor comprised 120,000 names, now there are enrolled 243,000 working men and women.

A year ago the 120,000 members of unions, as well as all others who toil, faced an increase in the cost of living. The danger of union labor yesterday showed that the year the aggregate wage increase in Chicago has been \$9,000,000.

SAM PARKS'S SUNDAY.

Twenty Hours in His Cell Away From Other Convicts—First Caller a Lawyer.

OSHSING, Aug. 30.—Sam Parks is spending his first Sunday in Sing Sing prison to-day and will be locked in his cell until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Sunday is always dreaded by the convicts, for on that day they are separated from each other twenty hours longer than at any other time during the week. Time lunge heavily on Parks and the dampness of his cell caused the weather is bad for a man in his condition.

Parks's day began at 7 o'clock, when he fell in line with his gang of fire workers and marched to the prison. He was taken to his cell. From there they were marched to their shops, where they spent two hours lounging around and talking to each other. There were no services in the prison chapel, as the weather is bad for a man in his condition.

Parks's day began at 7 o'clock, when he fell in line with his gang of fire workers and marched to the prison. He was taken to his cell. From there they were marched to their shops, where they spent two hours lounging around and talking to each other. There were no services in the prison chapel, as the weather is bad for a man in his condition.

MINERS' DECISION THIS WEEK.

Umpire Wright's Conclusions Expected by the Conciliation Board on Thursday.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 30.—President W. L. Connell of the conciliation board reached home to-day. He said:

"When the matters in dispute between the coal mine operators and the miners were submitted to the umpire, Carroll D. Wright and full explanations were given him, he gave no hint as to what conclusions might be arrived at, nor did we expect him to. His promise, however, that he would announce his decision as quickly as possible and we have reason to hope that the awards will be in our hands when we meet at Portville on Thursday."

If any balance is struck, it will be in the miners' favor. The miners of the Lackawanna region are considerably disturbed over an effort to have a membership numbering up to 400, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The only other postal union is a mutual benefit association which is said to be similar to the Post Office Clerks' Union, although up to date it has not been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

President Roosevelt ruled in the case of Foreman Miller of the Government Printing Office in Washington that the first obligation of an employee is to the Government and that practically the only discrimination should be made against non-union men. Col. Stuart refuses to say, however, what recommendations he has made, if any.

"It would be manifestly improper for me to have any such matter public," said he, "all I have to say is that I made an inspection of the Chicago Post Office and included the Post Office Clerks' Union as a part of that report."

BENEFIT OF THE WAR CAFE.

Gen. Chaffee Says the Practice at Portland Was Helpful to the Army.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 31.—Before his departure for New York last night Major Gen. Chaffee said the work of the war game had been particularly helpful to the army officers. The communication by cable and the fire control from headquarters at the station at White Head were among the most important features of the defense, the apparatus having been installed here very recently. The work of the searchlights was very satisfactory.

Gen. Chaffee expressed himself emphatically in favor of increasing the coast artillery forces. He believes Maine should have a State battalion of artillery. Speaking of the Maine National Guardsmen, he said:

"The Maine regiments did very well, but they are in need of a great deal of training. They ought to get out every year in active work with the Regular troops."

POST OFFICE WORKERS' OATHS

CHICAGO MEN PLEDGED FEALTY TO UNIONS FIRST.

Report of Inspector Stuart Shows That Allegiance to Labor Organizations Is Made Paramount to Everything Else—The Effect Had for the Service.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Post Office Inspector James E. Stuart confirmed in part today the report from Washington that he had made a report to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristol regarding the organization of Chicago postal employees in affiliation with labor unions. Information was received from Washington on Saturday that Inspector Stuart's communication on postal unions was exhaustive and confidential and that President Roosevelt was likely to take action in the postal service similar to that taken in connection with the Government Printing Office at Washington.

Inspector Stuart declined to divulge the nature of his report, but admitted that one had been submitted covering the union labor of the Chicago office.

"It is my duty," said he, "to report on the condition of the Chicago post office. I did in my regular report. I took up the matter of unions among postal employees as a subject matter of inspection. However, it contained no emergency feature and I do not anticipate that the President will take any action. The President may never hear of my report, in fact."

Col. Stuart said the postal employees had paraded the streets as members of labor unions, and that the unions had been entrenched in the post office here for years. He denied, however, that any recent occurrence had inspired his reference to postal employees, who are members of labor unions and expressed surprise that any particular attention should be paid to his report, although he was averse to going into details.

It is learned from other sources, however, that the local postal authorities are seeking information regarding the oaths or obligations taken by postal employees upon joining labor unions. Members of the Typographical Union employed in the Washington office are said to have taken oaths to support their union under all circumstances and to make their allegiance to it paramount to any other service obligation to support the Government. It is said a similar obligation is taken by the Chicago postal clerks who are members of the local union.

This and other matters affecting the Federal service are said to be under investigation in Chicago.

Inspector Stuart in his report to Washington is said to have traced the history of the local post office unions from their inception, describing their injurious effect upon the service and telling of attempts that have been made to regulate them.

The Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union, with a membership numbering up to 400, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The only other postal union is a mutual benefit association which is said to be similar to the Post Office Clerks' Union, although up to date it has not been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

President Roosevelt ruled in the case of Foreman Miller of the Government Printing Office in Washington that the first obligation of an employee is to the Government and that practically the only discrimination should be made against non-union men. Col. Stuart refuses to say, however, what recommendations he has made, if any.

"It would be manifestly improper for me to have any such matter public," said he, "all I have to say is that I made an inspection of the Chicago Post Office and included the Post Office Clerks' Union as a part of that report."

WONT MAKE CHEAP HATS.

Employees in Orange Factories Decide What Bosses May Do and May Not Do.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The journeyman hat makers of Orange have denied the rumor that they had decided to make cheap hats. The manufacturers made the request in order that they might keep the factories open all the year round, which can be done when only expensive hats are made. The manufacturers said that the change would mean employment and employment, but the men decided that it would not be to their advantage for the manufacturers to turn out hats that would sell at wholesale for less than \$15 per dozen.

Employees in Orange Factories Decide What Bosses May Do and May Not Do.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The journeyman hat makers of Orange have denied the rumor that they had decided to make cheap hats. The manufacturers made the request in order that they might keep the factories open all the year round, which can be done when only expensive hats are made. The manufacturers said that the change would mean employment and employment, but the men decided that it would not be to their advantage for the manufacturers to turn out hats that would sell at wholesale for less than \$15 per dozen.

AFFAIRS IN PORTO RICO.

Gov. Hunt, at a Republican Meeting, Praised Roosevelt's Working There.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico, who spoke at the big Republican picnic yesterday at Seer's Park, devoted his speech mainly to the affairs in Porto Rico. He praised President Roosevelt, saying that he was one of the best Presidents the country ever had. He said that Porto Rico, under the tutelage of the United States, was making rapid progress, and that in a few more years the island will be in a most flourishing condition.

The credit for this he gave to the late President McKinley, who outlined the policy, and who carried out there by President Roosevelt.

The credit for this he gave to the late President McKinley, who outlined the policy, and who carried out there by President Roosevelt.

The credit for this he gave to the late President McKinley, who outlined the policy, and who carried out there by President Roosevelt.

The credit for this he gave to the late President McKinley, who outlined the policy, and who carried out there by President Roosevelt.

The credit for this he gave to the late President McKin